

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advertisements, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1749.

From a late WYOMING JOURNAL.

It was the kingdom's misfortune; that the sea was not the duke of Marlborough's Element: Otherwise the noble force of the sea would infallibly have been bestowed there, infinitely to the advantage of his country, which would have then gone hand in hand with his own.

Conduct of the Allies, by Dr. Swift.

To the Address of the Westminster Journal.

Mr. Trenchard, member of Council.

You have often given us your opinion, which indeed was the opinion of the greatest part of the nation; that a war could never be carried on to the advantage of Great Britain, unless the principal efforts of it were made by sea. But you have never, as I remember, attempted to assign a reason why neither the last war (if we may call it so before a peace is entirely concluded), nor the last war but one, nor the last war but two, was conducted in that advantageous manner to this island. And yet I have more than once seen in your paper, quotations from the pamphlet that furnishes me with a text; and I believe the very words of that text, tho' without making the particular application of them that struck me at the first reading. By this time, however, you cannot miss the same application; which I have therefore scarce occasion to tell you; viz. That in order to have a British war well conducted, it is necessary that the sea should be the favourite element of this favourite war.

It was not merely to throw a reflection on that great man, the duke of Marlborough, whose name must always stand one of the first in our annals; that the duke mentions his affection to the land rather than the sea service; as the kingdom's misfortune. History will prove my general inference to be true, more than at first thought can be imagined. If ever general could have made this nation great as well as glorious, by abilities and success in the conduct of a land war; the duke of Marlborough certainly was the man. For never were the British arms so often triumphant under any other leader. With greater propriety therefore might it be said of any other war than that in which he commanded; of any other general than him; that a want of sufficient attention to the watery element was the kingdom's misfortune.

Not to go farther back in history than the reign of queen Elizabeth, the first English monarch that raised our reputation; it is well known that the favourite heroes of her time, as Howard, Essex, Raleigh, Cumberland, Norris, Drake, Cockburn, Raleigh; and many others, were all the sons of Neptune. By them it was that the reduced and mortified house of Austria; at that time formidable to all Europe; that she covered with confusion the most haughty and insolent of princes, Philip II. her brother in law, who reigned her contemporary no less than 40 years, and was all that time conspiring her destruction by force or treachery; and his boasted armada, nicknamed Invincible by the Roman pontiff, his holy father, was destroyed or dispersed; and that the English name began to grow respectable in the most distant parts of the globe; as in America and in the frozen seas of the Russian empire. Only land fleets are inaccessible only to the Danes, and yet in that capacity enabled them to assert their independency, while her fleets were every where else triumphant against their late tyrannical and oppressive dominion.

The reign of her successor, the pedantic and pious king James, will afford us very few instances of military exploits. But of those few, all that were honourable to Britain with the exception of one, appear to have been achieved on the ocean. The immortal Kneller, one of the most renowned of the servants of

queen Elizabeth, lived through the greatest part of his reign, and would have extended the power and fame of his master in the same manner he had done that of his mistress. Who without a sea can relate the rest? That pusillanimous degenerate, at the instigation of his worst enemy, turned this faithful and able servant under the colour of an antiquated superstition, but really in revenge for his attempts to extend our settlements and commerce. We should look in vain for a sea of favourite heroes, either in the camp or the navy, under the reign of so unheroical a monarch. King Charles I. when prince, sailed with a powerful fleet under the duke of Buckingham, to win a mistress; But found her coy to his address, and had the mortification to be treated with neglect at the court of his father. When king, he more than once sent out a squadron under the same minister, to succour the Dutch, who notwithstanding lost their liberties. The minister, who grasped to himself every honourable employment, and seemed peculiarly to affect that of a commander, prevented our making any figure on that element during the first years of his master's government. And the latter part of that unhappy prince's reign is well known to have been filled with domestic troubles; that he wonder we did nothing by land or sea. Our heroes were all busy in cutting the throats of each other, and the reputation of their virtue was in a great measure sunk in the quarrel that called them forth into action.

During the suppression of monarchy in the commonwealth and the protection, the nation had a sort of amphibious heroes, who seemed equally fit for either service. Cromwell, the darling of Fortune, did not perform any naval exploits: But neither did he, by his personal prowess, in the least extend the power or reputation of his country in foreign fields. His victories were first over his sovereign, and next over his country, in which, and in his Scotch and Irish wars, when he had still subjects of the same crown to engage with, it must be owned he was extremely successful. In maritime, and under his direction, we were also victorious by sea; the credit of those expeditions fell chiefly to the care of his officers; such as Dixon, Penn, Monk, Montague, and Blake. Penn continued the fleet that annexed Jamaica to the British dominions. Monk and Blake were generals by land as well as admirals by sea. But it was in the latter capacity that they won honour; and advantage to their country against foreign enemies. And when Monk afterwards, in his capacity of general, secured to himself an immortal name by the king's restoration, and became the favourite hero of the times; he owed nothing to his bravery in the field. But all to his wisdom and secrecy in council; nothing to conquer over the enemies of his country, but all to his prudence in subduing and reconciling the hearts of his rebellious subjects.

In the reign of king Charles II. the duke of York, brother to his majesty, was certainly the favourite hero of the people; and that prince, after his justly warranted in Britain, applied himself to all the heroisms he was possessed of; the measure of which we will not here dispute to the service of his country, in the office of Lord High Admiral; tho' he had before, if the French historians say true, made no inconsiderable figure in camps during his exile. As in the time of the usurpation the two republics of England and Holland quarrelled and fought from a principle of jealousy of each other's greatness, the restoration of monarchy made the name of republic so odious in England; that we loyally fell again to mowing the poor Dutch; under the conduct of his royal highness, for no other reason, but because himself Christian majesty desired it. He could not the majesty of Great Britain. These two Dutch wars illustrated all his reign, furnished us with a series of the most remarkable naval combats that are to be met with in history. The only misfortune was, that while we and the Dutch were

shining each other, to gratify France the common enemy of both, this common enemy raised to mighty a fleet, as to be able afterwards to dispute with us the empire of the ocean. But it should not be forgot, that during these Dutch wars, we acquired the provinces of *New-Holland* and *New-Sweden* in *America*, now called *New-York* and *New-Jersey*, which united our Northern and Southern provinces on that continent, and were a more valuable acquisition than we have ever since made and held, when our hero was a land commander.

When the duke of York came to be king, he kept to himself his former office of Lord High Admiral, and executed the business of the navy with only the assistance of a secretary. But his reign was short, passed without foreign war, and was so much devoted to the darling scheme of restoring Popery, that this best seaman of all our monarchs did not, on the throne, make any addition to our naval glory. Come we now to the three last wars, in whichland was the element of our darling heroes; and in which, the plains of *Flanders* have drank so plentifully of the blood of our soldiers. In the first of them we had nothing to boast, except that we prevented the exiled king from being again thrust in upon us, and made somewhat of a stand to the progress of the *French* arms in the *Netherlands*. But by the partition treaty which followed it, we laid the foundation of the second war, as you plainly shewed on a late occasion. And what did we in this second war? Why, after an unparalleled series of victories, we obtained an insufficient barrier for the *Dutch*, a few out-lying portions of the *Spanish* monarchy for the emperor, and for ourselves the property of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* in *Europe*, besides a few cessions (that have hitherto turned to little account) in *America*. Our exploits in the third war are too recent to need a particular enumeration. The *Dutch* barrier, lost by the war, will be imperfectly restored by the peace. *Parma* and *Placentia*, granted to the Imperial house as an equivalent for *Naples* and *Sicily*, are again dismembered from it's dominions to satisfy an enemy; and a large part of the *Milanese* is cut off to reward a friend. All these losses to our *Allies* have been sustained with an unreasonable expence to us, who, for want of a naval base, have in the mean time no true acquisition for ourselves.

Contemporary with king *William*, the duke of *Marlborough*, and his R— H—, the nation had indeed a glimpse of some characters, which seemed to be endowed with all the qualities requisite for acquiring the reputation of naval heroism. But it was not for a *Ruffel*, a *Reat*, or a *V—n*, to eclipse the glory of a monarch's favourite captain general, or a beloved Had king *William*, in person, won the victory of *La Hogue*, the sea, from that time forwards, would doubtless have been his favourite element. If the duke of *Marlborough*, in 1704, had commanded the fleet before *Malaga*, instead of the Confederate army upon the *Danube*, the future prosecution of that war, for the recovery of the *Spanish* monarchy, had been made in a great measure by sea; the operations had been directed against the remote branches of that monarchy, where our own future advantage, as well as the grandeur of the house of *Austria*, might have been provided for. And to the last instance I have taken notice of, if either his R— H— the D— of C— had commanded in the *West Indies*, or admiral *V—* had been as much a favourite at C— as he justly was with the people, the reduction of *Porto Bello* and *Fort Chagre* had not sufficed to our glory, nor been an adequate sufficient sacrifice to the resentment of our injured merchants. Probably we had taken, but certainly we should have made an attempt on the *Havanna*, if not another on *Carthagena*. When *Porto Bello* was open, *Panama* would scarce have been eight years unattacked. It would have been thought inglorious that *St. Augustin*, at the end of nine years, should remain in the hands of the *Spaniards*. We should not have been three years in possession of *Louisburg*, constantly solicited by the people of *New-England*, and have suffered *Quebeck* to remain all the time uninvested. May we not then esteem it the kingdom's misfortune, that at his setting forth in the full pursuit of glory, the land, rather than the sea, was chosen for the element of his R— H—? Had he spent a more of his time at sea, we had other hopes. The journey to *Brussels*, the going on board the *Piercy*, the general report that this gallant Prince was destined for the service of the sea, gave us great expectation of seeing once more a naval admiral to lead on our fleets; 'till the unhappy encounter with the *Hyon*, on some other less known accident, suddenly blasted all our hopes, and the sending of an army into *Germany*, called him to attend the sacred person of his R—

at the head of it. But must not our hopes be again revived by the reports that are spread, and even given us in the articles of news from H—, that this darling hero is at last coming to *England*, to take possession of the post of Lord High Admiral? May we not from such an event, if it actually happens, promise ourselves great advantages in the next war against the house of *Bourbon*, which I suppose to be not very remote? At least, let us amuse ourselves with prospects a little distant, since those at hand are so very gloomy. I am, &c.

T. WISHWELL.

VAGABOND

L O N D O N.

December 27. Friday last the lords of the admiralty put the Salisbury man of war into commission, and gave the command to the Hon. George Edgewcombe, Esq;

The same day Mr. Champion, purveyor to his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, arrived in town from Holland, where he left his Royal Highness well on Thursday last.

The Tavistock, Gloucester, Sheerness, and Nightingale men of war, are ordered to be manned and victualled with all expedition for Guiney and the West Indies.

They write from Copenhagen, that his Danish majesty having missed, some years ago, an opportunity of taking general Keith into his service, is inclined to repair that loss by making use of marshal Lowendahl, who has lately purchased very large estates in the duchy of Holstein, with an intention to reside in that monarch's dominions.

This morning an order was given from the war office, for the reduction of several regiments lately come from Holland.

And there will also be a reduction of the matrosses belonging to the train of artillery.

It is said that an act of indemnity will pass this session of parliament.

Whitehall, December 27. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Bryan Fairfax, Wardel George Welby, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwyn Vaughan, William Levins, and Edward Hooper, Esquires, to be commissioners of the customs within that part of Great Britain called England.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint George Dunk, earl of Halifax, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, Baptist Leveson Gower, James Greenville, Esquires, Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Dupplin, and Francis Fane, Esq; together with Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, in the room of Richard Plummer, Esq; to be commissioners for trade and plantations.

St. JOHN'S, Antigua. December 27.

February 24. By a flag of truce arrived here from Martinico on Tuesday last, in three days, in which came several persons who have been lately taken by their guarda costas, on suspicion of carrying on a clandestine trade; who inform us, that they have carried in there fourteen of our vessels since last October, which have been sold with their cargoes; some of them, when taken, being three leagues off the island. That two frigates were to sail in two days; one of which was for Tobago, with some soldiers on board, and a good many 18 pound cannon; the other, tho' said to be going on a cruise, was supposed to be bound to the same place.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, December 27.

February 4. On Monday came in here a vessel from the coast with slaves, who inform, that they were so sickly on the coast, that three hundred pittoles had been offered for any one capable of acting as mate of one of the vessels there bound hither.

By a vessel arrived here from St. Domingo, we have an authentic account, that a sloop with flour, Capt. Johnson master, from New-York, took in four Malatto Spaniards, for their passage, who villainously rose at sea, and murder'd all the crew. They brought the sloop into St. Domingo, and reported to the governor of that place, that they were all made slaves, bound to Jamaica, and there to be sold with the vessel. The sloop and cargo was sold there, and the money deposited in the king's chest, 'till their allegation is proved; otherwise they are to be hang'd, and the money restored to the lawful claimer. Capt. Hall, who formerly belonged to a privateer here, was said to be on board, and suffered. They could find nothing in the papers belonging to the said sloop, more than orders for her being sold at Jamaica.

They write from the North-side, that the rains have been so frequent there since the Beginning of November last, that it

has hinder'd their proceeding regularly in making their sugar, and that it has in a great measure lessen'd the prospect of their crops.

BOSTON.

March 2. We hear from the Eastward, that one Derrig of Black Point, having some difference with his wife, knock'd her down with a club, and kill'd her on the spot; after which he buried her at some distance from his house.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, January 17. "The French are settling the island of Tobago with all expedition.—The Boston man of war cruising about the island, who insisted that she should not send her boat ashore, and offered great insults to her: However the captain of the Boston went ashore, and immediately sent a sloop over with an express to the commanding officer here, which arrived two days ago; which occasioned Capt. Tyrrel, who had the command here, to sail this afternoon with a ship of 40 guns, another of 20, and a sloop of 14, for that island, to enquire into the reason of the insults which the two French men of war had offered to the Boston, which ship was to remain at that island until they had heard from the commanding officer.—This affair makes most people uneasy here, especially the traders."

March 9. We hear from Cadix, by a vessel lately arrived, that there is a free trade in the Spanish ports for British ships; the Peace was not proclaimed in Spain the 23d of January last.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Rhode Island from Anguilla, which brings advice, that peace was proclaimed there two days before she sailed, agreeable to the orders brought by a packet from England.

March 16. We have advice from South Carolina, that William Whitmore, Esq; (brother to Sir Thomas Whitmore, Bart. with whom he was chosen a member in the last parliament for Bridgenorth in the county of Salop.) is appointed governor of North Carolina.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Fear, February 6.

"By two vessels just arrived from South Carolina, we learn, that they had lately scap'd a very dangerous insurrection of the Negroes; who, with 20 or 30 white overseers, had determined upon a general massacre of the Whites throughout the province. The plot was discovered after they had many of them got together in arms, and 50 or 60 kill'd before they would submit." [As we have news-papers and letters from South Carolina of a later date, and no mention made of the above affair, we must suspend our belief of it until we have farther confirmation.]

A Letter from St. Kitt's, dated the 15th of February, mentions, that they are assured by vessels from London to Barbados, that the peace was not yet proclaimed, nor like to be; so that a fresh war was expected: That the same news comes from all the French Islands; and that admiral Knowles is absolutely ordered for the security of the Windward Islands.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, in South Carolina, February 17.

"Peace was proclaimed in the Havanna and St. Augustine three weeks ago, but not yet here. The Choctaw Indians have lately cut off a family of French near New Orleans, of which they have brought away a young lady and four Negro women; the rest they kill'd and scalp'd."

"We are inform'd from Woodstock, that on Monday the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. Howard of that place was taken in travail, when there were no persons with her but a young woman and a child, who both ran to call in help; but before any came, Mrs. Howard was deliver'd of four children, all daughters, two of which died presently after the birth; the other two lived about four hours, and then died."

NEW-YORK.

April 3. By the mate of Capt. Elbertson, late of the ship Sea Flower of this port, who arrived here on Monday evening last from Leoganne, via Rhode Island, we have the sorrowful news of the loss of the said ship on the 19th of February last, as she was on her passage from St. Kitt's for Turk Islands and this port: She sail'd from St. Kitt's the 6th of February, and two days after sprung a leak, which continued increasing on her 'til the 13th, when being near full, the overset in sight of Atwood's Key, one of the Bahama Islands: The men all got safe on shore on the Key, where they continued three days without wood or water, under a very gloomy prospect; when happily on the third day, a ship, Capt. Cole, bound from Providence for Leoganne, appeared in sight, and took them all off to their great joy, and carried them safe into Leoganne.

By the same conveyance we have also the following melancholy account of the murder of Capt. Bergeau, and his men,

late of the sloop Volcan of this port, bound home from Curacao, and the loss of the said sloop; viz. Capt. Bergeau had taken on board at Curacao two French seamen, and sail'd from thence the 15th of December last; and on the 22d following, at 11 o'clock at night, being about two leagues to windward of Donna Maria bay on Hispaniola, those two villains took the opportunity to rise upon the company, and barbarously murder'd the captain and all the men except one, who in the fright jump'd down into the hold, and hid himself in the pump-well: After they had cleared the vessel of all the rest, they call'd to him by name, ordering him to come up; but he begging heartily for his life, and promising to be faithful to them, they spared him: They then hoisted out their boat, with his help, and after taking out all the money, to the amount of 15000 pieces of eight, and a gold watch, they scuttled the sloop and went on shore. The first night they lay in the woods, and made the Englishman lie between them; to prevent his escaping; and the next day tied him fast to a tree, where one of them was for killing him outright, but the other would not consent to it: They then went and bought a plantation near Donna Maria bay, with seven Negroes on it, where they continued near three weeks, keeping the Englishman with them all the time, he not having any opportunity either to escape or discover them: But wanting some necessaries for their new plantation, they went to Leoganne to be supplied, where their prisoner got an opportunity to discover the matter to a French merchant, who thereupon a quainted the authority; the two villains were immediately taken up and secured: They confessed the fact, and said they had served fifteen other English subjects in the same manner some time before. They were rack'd to death the 27th of February last, and the next day exposed on the wheel, while one of them was still living, the other having died sooner with his pains.—We hear the greatest part of the money is secured for the right owners, and 'tis thought very little of it, if any, will be entirely lost. The people killed were Abraham Bergeau, master, James Fillingmate, John Mercy, Nicholas Little, Samuel Brookman, and a Curacao man, sailor: The person's name who escap'd is Philip Stewart.

By Capt. Devoreux from Havanna, we have letters informing, that the brigantine Sarah, Capt. Harris, of this port, bound for Jamaica, having put into the Havanna, had been there seized; and 'twas thought both vessel and cargo would be lost.

They also inform, that a pirate brigantine had lately taken several vessels off the Havanna; and that she had chased and taken a French vessel so near the shore, that several of the men, rather than fall into their hands, had swam ashore, and got to Havanna. The pirate was thought to be English.

Late on Saturday night last, four Spanish Negroes were taken up and committed to our jail, for designing to cut a vessel out of the harbour to run away with: The plot was discovered by one of them, who was taken up first for being out so late without a lantern, when four cutlasses were found under his cloak: We hear some others are concerned, who are not yet apprehended.

Capt. Robertson's mate was present at Leoganne, when the two Frenchmen who murder'd Capt. Bergeau and his company were put to the rack; the general having order'd people of all degrees to attend the execution, that the severe punishments the murderers suffer'd might deter others from the like crimes.

ANAPOLIS.

The Night after our County Election, at a Tavern in this Town, some Persons being more merry than wise, and not considering that Golden Rule of Doing as others as they would they should do unto them, made themselves Sport with Mr. Vincent Stewart, one of the Company (who had been a little too free with Liquor), by throwing and tumbling him about, whereby he got very much hurt and bruised; and last Week he died. The Coroner has had an Inquest on his Body, which is adjourned for some Days: It is a very melancholy Affair, as he has left a sorrowful Wife and six helpless Children. Since our last, we have heard of the Arrival in Virginia of Capt. James Hall, who is coming with his Ship into South River. There was no Peace proclaimed in England, when Capt. Hall came away: They had a terrible storm there about Christmas, in which many Vessels were lost; but further Particulars we must defer 'til next Week, by which Time it is expected Capt. Hall will be come up.

We hear the General Assembly will certainly meet here on Tuesday the 9th of next Month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE Ship *Revolution*, John Simmons Commander, now lying at *Lower-Marlborough*, on *Pataxent River*, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to Mr. John Manbury and Company, Merchants in London, at Seven Pounds per Ton. The said Master will attend every Saturday on board, where he shall be very glad of the Company of his Friends.
 JOHN SIMMONS.

Sundry Goods being shipped by *Lawrence Williams*, on board the *Mary Gally*, Capt. *Latufun*, from London for *Philadelphia* and *Maryland*; the said Ship not proceeding to *Maryland*, the Goods were left at *Philadelphia*, to the Care of the Subscriber, the Owners of the said Goods, sending their Bill, or Captain's Receipts and Orders, may have them sent accordingly; paying for Storage, &c. and this Advertisement.
 HENRY HARRISON.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in *Baltimore County*, on the 29th of *March* last, an Irish Convict Servant Man named *Patrick Dancomb*, but gives himself the Name of *Paddy Dancomb*; he is a lusty young Fellow, has a fresh Complexion, dark brown Hair, wears a brown Wig, or Silk Cap; he had with him a new fine Kersey Coat, Jacket, and Breeches, of a brownish Colour, a lightish colour'd Country Cloth Pea Jacket with brass Buttons, a Pair of grey Fearnotherg Breeches, a Pair of fine Yarn Stockings, a Pair of fine Cotton ditto, a Pair of Negro Shoes, a Pair of Country made ditto, a good Castor Hat, and a Felt ditto half worn, two fine white shirts, one Check and two brown Osnabrigs ditto, old Trowsers, a Country Linen Jacket and Breeches, and a Pair of new Leather Breeches with metal Buttons. Whoever brings the said Servant to his Master, living near the Head of *Pataxent River*, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in *Maryland*; or if taken in *Virginia* or *Pennsylvania*, Five Pounds, of the Currency where taken; and reasonable Charges, if brought home.
 ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN.

To be RUN for, at *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick County*, Subscription of Twenty-Eight Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, Current Money, on the following Days, viz.
 On Tuesday the 9th Day of *May*, Fifteen Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Inches; each Horse, &c. being 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone, and so in proportion, allowing 7 lb. for an Inch; and to pay 15 s. Entrance.
 On Wednesday the 10th, will be run for the Sum of Ten Pounds; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, and to pay 10 s. Entrance. And
 On Thursday the 11th of the same Month, will be run for Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, and the Entrance Money of each Day; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, as on the two preceding Days, and to pay after the Rate of 1 s. in the Pound Entrance. The winning Horses to be accepted each Day.
 The Horses, &c. are to be Entered with *Kennedy Farrell*, by 12 o' Clock the Day before they run. And if any Differences arise, they are to be decided by *John Darnall*, Esq; and *Capt. Nathaniel Wickham*.

RAN away this Morning from *Det. Charles Carroll*, in the City of *Annapolis*, a Convict Servant Woman, imported in the Ship *Mary*, *Lewis Brown* Commander, in *October* last, by the Name of *Mary Rider*. She is a tall Woman, somewhat round of one Shoulder, has very dark Hair, and grey Eyes, born of a Mulatto Complexion, much browner than common for Persons of English Birth. She had on a new brown and white Bird-eye Stuff Gown, a dark brown Petticoat, and a white Flannel one, blue Stockings with white Clocks, low black Shoes, a good Irish Linen Shift and Apron, a Mullin Hood and Cap with an Edging, pretends to be a Sempstress, and much gives to Drunkenness and taking Sausage; talks plausibly, and good English. She is now at *Frederick*, and is to be taken there, the said Servant, and bring her to the said *Carroll* at *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings besides what the Law allows, if taken within ten Miles of *Annapolis*; and more, reasonable Satisfaction beside for Trouble and Charges, if paid by
 CHARLES CARROLL.

ANNUAL REGISTER. Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

THE Ship *Oble*, Capt. *John Brown*, Commander, now lying in *London*, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to any Merchant in *London*, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton, and about the 20th of *May*, will be at *Chesler-Town* on *Chesler River*.

THE Subscriber, living in *Baltimore County*, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to leave the Province some Time in *May* or *June* next; and desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble; And those who have any Demands on him, shall be paid, on producing their Accounts.
 JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Mr. *Walter Smith*, late of *Calvert County*, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, legally proved, in order to be paid. Likewise all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.
 ALTHEA SMITH.

HOPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half Score or Dozen Pounds, to be Sold in *Annapolis*, by
 THOMAS FLEMING.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in *Charles County*, near *Pickawance Church*, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silver-smith's Work; mends all sorts of Watches; and engraves all sorts of curious Seals for Watches: And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W H, by
 WILLIAM HOWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *King William County, Virginia*, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible *Virginia-born* Negro Fellow, named *Jack Sparlock*, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Village; he is bow-legg'd, and speaks good English: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burn, and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in *King William County* aforesaid, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides the Allowance by Law.
 THOMAS DANIEL.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 2th of *March* past, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Besser*, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Beat in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yawl, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Strake round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant to as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.
 S. GALLOWAY.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the Ship in *Annapolis*, by
 ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *West River*, in *Anne Arundel County*, on Wednesday the 2nd of *February* last, a Negro Man named *Adam*; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good English. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Druggel Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, one white ditto, a Castor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Rim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.
 ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN, Senior.